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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1876. NO. 271.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

OUTHERN INTOLERANCE.

Sickening Story of Southern Outrage.

e Obsequies of the Sister of Senator Twitchell at Indianapolis—The Victim of Southern Proscription.

The funeral ceremonies over the remains of Mrs. Helen E. Willis, sister of ate Senator Twitchell, of Louisiana, re held last Sunday afternoon at Indianapolis. The sad circumstances attending the death of the lady, and the horr awakened in the community by a reial of the wrongs committed upon her nily by the chivalrous people of Louisna, served to attract a large attendance. e death of this lady is attributed to the ecution to which her family was subd while in the South. Within the last o years she has lost a husband and other at the hands of the Ku-Klux, and me North with the remnant of another other only to find relief from her sufferngs in a speedy decease. The funeral adress was by Rev. Dr Bayliss, who spoke follows:

ADDRESS OF DR. BAYLISS.

We are standing to-day at the culmina- n of a tragic personal history. is not often, in times of peace, at a funeral service brings men face face with facts at once so melcholy and appalling. And I feel that, ough we were strangers personally to r whose sad end we contemplate, as we e to the solitary mourner who follows r to the burial, there are in the case circumstances which will interest us all, and ll fully justify a departure, in some easure, from the usual form of funeral dresses.

Mrs. Helen E. Willis was a native of wnsend, Vermont, was thirty-one years age, and a sister of Marshall H. itchell, who is here to-day, the only reive who is permitted to be present on is sad occasion. She was making her y from the inhospitable neighborhood in hich she has suffered for years, in Louisna, to her native place in New England. e stopped here to rest, and if possible to cuperate. But she had suffered too much rally, and after a few days of delay ith camp meeting yesterday morning and grateful heart to those who have minisred to her so kindly and assiduously dur- g her brief stay in this strange city, she l gently sank upon all such trash. It was childish and absurd, and ought not to be heard on the floor of the Senate. He promised hereafter, in more than one part of the broad land, to discuss this question, but not here in the Senate. Again, the honorable Senator [Sherman] ventured to cast the honored name of Samuel J. Tilden with that of William M. Tweed. There was no defense for that, here or anywhere else. Benedict Arnold was once a trusted officer and associate of George Washington, the father of this country. One Judas Iscariot was called an apostle at one time. It would not do for any man on this floor, or anywhere else to couple the name of Samuel J. Tilden with that of William M. Tweed or any other malefactor, except as his prosecutor. He [Eaton] made AN charge against any Republican, neither did he wish to defend the Democratic party. He would do that hereafter when it was assailed.

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chivalry; the land where men can think what they please, and speak what they think; the land where more has been said about freedom and the rights of man than has been said in all all other nations since time began.

Oh, how the eloquence of these mute lips, and these handless arms, rebukes and scathes us in our boasting. Our talk of freedom is a sarcasm. These white lips do mock at us. Freedom for the South yet waits its natal day.

I am sure I say only what these lips would say could they speak, and only what this brother will approve, when I ask, not as a partisan, but as a man, has the time come for us to elevate this proscription into power? Shall we dare, with these facts before us, to enthrone the political principles with which these assassins are identified? Shall we give to such gigantic and bloody wrongs as these the sanction of a political victory? It becomes us to consider the question, not as partisans but as men who love freedom, and as Christians who love God.

In concluding the reverend gentleman spoke a few words of tender sympathy to Mr. Twitchell, who was present in the room, utterly helpless, waited upon by a friend, who was compelled to minister to him in the most trifling matters. During the remarks of Mr. Bayliss an almost painful silence prevailed, expressive of the profound interest felt by all present. Every eye was melted to tears, and in all proper ways the deepest sympathy was expressed for the gentleman who was called to pass through such a trying ordeal of suffering.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1876.

SENATE.

The bill removing the political disabilities of George W. Jackson, of West Virginia, passed.

The Indian appropriation bill was resumed, but on the statement that Mr. Carpenter and Manager Lapham were sick, the Senate, as a court, adjourned till Monday, and continued the discussion of the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. EATON, who was entitled to the floor, said he was glad the Senate adjourned just after he took the floor on Tuesday last, because, after reflection, he was satisfied that this floor was not the place for a political speech on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill; but he had a word to say to the Senator from Ohio [Sherman]. That Senator said there was no act of the Democratic party within the last forty years which could be defended before the country. All this was said in the face of the fact that for sixty years the history of the United States was the history of the Democratic party. Under Democratic rule the country had increased from 4,000,000 to 40,000,000 people; Old England had been humbled on land and sea by Democratic men, and the Democratic party was worthy of the country. He [Eaton] would say, not upon all such trash! It was childish and absurd, and ought not to be heard on the floor of the Senate. He promised hereafter, in more than one part of the broad land, to discuss this question, but not here in the Senate. Again, the honorable Senator [Sherman] ventured to cast the honored name of Samuel J. Tilden with that of William M. Tweed. There was no defense for that, here or anywhere else. Benedict Arnold was once a trusted officer and associate of George Washington, the father of this country. One Judas Iscariot was called an apostle at one time. It would not do for any man on this floor, or anywhere else to couple the name of Samuel J. Tilden with that of William M. Tweed or any other malefactor, except as his prosecutor. He [Eaton] made AN charge against any Republican, neither did he wish to defend the Democratic party. He would do that hereafter when it was assailed.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

OUR INDIAN WAR DISCUSSED IN PARLIAMENT—JOHN BULL CLAIMS AN INTEREST IN THE GENTLE SIOUX.

LONDON, July 21.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Sir Edward William Walker asked the Under Secretary for the Colonial Department if he could give any information regarding the conflict between the United States troops and the Sioux Indians, many of which tribe are British subjects, and whether the origin of the conflict was not a breach of treaty regarding Indian reservations and subsidies which may provoke widespread antagonism between the Indians and the whites on both American and British territory. He asked whether the Government proposed to tender its good offices in the interest of the Indian subjects of Great Britain and humanity.

Mr. Low replied that so far no confirmation had been received, and he could not express an opinion as to its origin or possible consequences. He had no information tending to show that any British subjects are connected with these events. As at present advised, the Government has no intention to interfere.

FAILURES IN SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, July 21.—John Athaya & Co., grain merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are considerable, but have not yet been computed.

THE IRON TRADE—ANOTHER REDUCTION OF WAGES.

LONDON, July 21.—The imperilled concern in the Cleveland iron trade is Thomas Vaughan & Co., of Middlesborough.

Two more Glasgow mill owners intimate an intention to reduce wages ten per cent. It is feared the reduction will become general. The employees of one large firm have struck, and those of another have determined to strike.

POSSIBLE RENEWAL OF THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Standard* says: "We are warranted in inferring, from Earl Derby's language when asking Lord Granville to postpone his extradition motion in the House of Lords, that there is a prospect of negotiations for the renewal of the treaty on a more satisfactory basis. Secretary Pierrepont and either have made some distinct proposals, or stated his belief that he would soon receive instructions to do so. It is probable the fact that sixty years the history of the United States was the history of the Democratic party. Under Democratic rule the country had increased from 4,000,000 to 40,000,000 people; Old England had been humbled on land and sea by Democratic men, and the Democratic party was worthy of the country. He [Eaton] would say, not upon all such trash! It was childish and absurd, and ought not to be heard on the floor of the Senate. He promised hereafter, in more than one part of the broad land, to discuss this question, but not here in the Senate. Again, the honorable Senator [Sherman] ventured to cast the honored name of Samuel J. Tilden with that of William M. Tweed. There was no defense for that, here or anywhere else. Benedict Arnold was once a trusted officer and associate of George Washington, the father of this country. One Judas Iscariot was called an apostle at one time. It would not do for any man on this floor, or anywhere else to couple the name of Samuel J. Tilden with that of William M. Tweed or any other malefactor, except as his prosecutor. He [Eaton] made AN charge against any Republican, neither did he wish to defend the Democratic party. He would do that hereafter when it was assailed.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Sherman Replies to Wendell Phillips.

His Position on the Indian Question.

Not in Favor of Extermination.

The Commissionership of Internal Revenue.

Unsuccessful Effort to Have the Swoope Defalcation Investigated.

Legislation Needed to Meet Such Cases.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1876.

General Sherman on the Indian Question.

General Sherman has written a letter to Mr. Tappan, one of the Indian Peace Commissioners of 1868, in which he presents some facts in reply to the remarkable effusion Wendell Phillips published in a New York paper. The original letter has never been received by General Sherman, and, as he expresses it, has been written *at him* rather than to him. He alludes to the letter as a fabrication throughout, and a most impudent production, especially in view of the fact that he never had any personal acquaintance with Mr. Phillips, nor had any correspondence with him. He characterizes the allegations of Mr. Phillips that he favors the extermination of the Indians as utterly without foundation. Mr. Sherman points out his earnest exertions in behalf of the Indians by their settlement on reservations, notably in the settlement of the Navajoes in Arizona and of the Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches and Commanches on the Canadian and the Cimmaron rivers in the Indian Territory. The General states that he never favored a wanton destruction of human life in any instance, nor has that been the wish of any officer or soldier in the army. At the same time he believes in coercing the hostile Indians to remain upon the reservations set apart for them. He states that at no time were the Indians kept in any more subsistence but better protected than during the brief period of partial administration by the army.

Internal Revenue Commissionership.

General MacDougal, of New York, has not definitely decided to accept the appointment of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the name of Kenneth Raynor is now mentioned in connection with the office.

Swoope Defalcation to be Investigated.

A resolution was offered in the House today, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the facts of the Swoope defalcation, and to report a measure of relief, but an objection was made, the resolution was not entertained. The necessity of the resolution to meet this particular case affords a very clear indication that there should be some remedial legislation. There is no law in the statutes which protects an innocent party against a double assessment, if the District Attorney or other officer authorized to receive money should turn out to be a scoundrel and defaulter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1876.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill to-day informally agreed upon a basis for settling their principal disagreement, as follows: The reduction in the number of clerks to be about two-thirds of the number originally proposed by the House; heads of executive departments to have the classifications of their respective clerical forces, and this Conference Committee to recommend that salaries be fixed accordingly. The committee adjourned until next Monday, and in the interval inquires are to be made and information collected in the executive departments which will enable the committee to a final agreement on the basis above suggested.

The Conference Committee on the Diplomatic bill have also adjourned till Monday. No time is fixed for further meetings on the Indian Appropriation and Military Academy bills.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Samuel Hooper, of Iowa, as United States Consul at Glasgow.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of James S. Delano, of Illinois, Deputy Second Comptroller of the Treasury, and David S. Goodloe, Pension Agent, at Lexington, Ky.

THURSDAY'S STORM

Loss of Life by Lightning—Oil Burned—Property Damaged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The storm of thunder, lightning and wind that visited this city and surrounding country last evening was very severe, and the damage done, in the aggregate, is considerable, although no one item is very great in the city. In the country districts trees were blown down and houses were partially unroofed by the wind, and in several instances damage was done by lightning, several barns having been struck in New Jersey, not far from Camden. The list of damages is a long one, but very slight damage was done at the Centennial grounds. During the height of the velocity of the wind was over one mile per minute.

PARKER'S LANDING, PA., July 21.—This morning a tank containing about twenty-five thousand barrels of oil, situated about two hundred feet from the tanks struck yesterday, was fired by an explosion, which threw the burning oil over it. The three tanks will be entirely consumed, and subjects the patrons of the line now having balances with the company, to an assessment which will be about ten per cent.

RICHMOND, July 21.—During the severe storm last night, the southern section of Seabrooks tobacco warehouse was demolished and a large quantity of tobacco damaged by the rain. Several other factories were unroofed and the stock damaged seriously. Dickerson & Co's saddlery establishment was carried away. A number of persons were injured, but none fatally so far as known.

OTTAWA, July 21.—The lightning killed three men near here yesterday.

ATHLETIC COLLEGIANS.

Close of the Annual Sports at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 21.—The athletic sports closed this morning. The three mile race was contested by E. C. Stimson and Hays, both of Dartmouth. Stimson won. Time, 16:21½.

In the one mile walk, Watson, of the College of the City of New York, won. Time, 8:02; T. A. Noble, of Princeton, second. Three others starting did not finish.

The graduates' mile run was won by Lewis, of Wesleyan. Time, 4:38½. The high jump was sharply contested by J. W. Prior, of Columbia, and J. M. Mann, of Princeton. Prior made five feet four inches, and Mann five feet one inch.

The mile run was contested by E. C. Stimson, of Dartmouth, and T. R. Green, of Princeton. The former won. Time, 4:58½. The quarter mile run was contested by Stephen Young, of Dartmouth, H. W. Stevens, of Williams, and D. Robertson, of Wesleyan. Stephens won in fifty-six seconds; Young, three seconds behind, fell from exhaustion upon crossing the score.

Change in Management of Savage Mining Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The election of the Savage Mining Company yesterday resulted in the defeat of Flood and O'Brien and the success of the party headed by James R. Keene. The latter, in an interview to-day, says he intends to institute honest, economical management, and hopes to have the mining machinery in working order by August 1st, and will then soon conquer the water. He says when the mine was flooded there were the best indications in the twenty-two hundred feet level. The bearings from Hale and Norcross revealed good ore in the south end, and the management will direct its efforts to get at it. A dispatch from Virginia reports J. G. Fair as saying, in effect, with reference to the change in control of Savage, that there was no use in controlling an unproductive mine.

Mr. Blaine left Augusta for Rye Beach yesterday, to recuperate his health. He is not much improved, and, physically, little stronger.

POLITICAL.

New York.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANS FOR HAYES AND WHEELER.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Ethan Allen, Chairman of the National Liberal Republican Committee, has issued an address annulling the call for a National Convention to be held in Philadelphia July 29th, and supporting the Republican ticket.

Missouri.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The Democratic State Convention did not adjourn until six o'clock this morning. The following are the Railroad Commissioners nominated:

James H. Harding, Cole county, long term; John S. Marmaduke, St. Louis, medium term; John Walker, Howard county, short term.

The following are the Presidential electors chosen: First district, C. H. Thomas; Second district, G. S. Vanwagoner; Third district, D. M. Frost; Fourth district, V. Conway; Fifth district, Samuel Barns; Sixth district, Wm. E. T. Stone; Seventh district, J. C. Ferguson; Eighth district, R. P. C. Wilson; Ninth district, Lafe Dawson; Tenth district, D. J. Easton; Eleventh district, John Eryand; Twelfth district, T. J. Lewis; Thirteenth district, Charles E. Peers. Electors at large: T. T. Crittenden and M. E. McCabe.

A resolution was unanimously adopted that the Democratic party of Missouri commend the action of the Lower House of Congress in curtailing the extravagant expenditures of the Government and in investigating the corruptions of President Grant's appointees in the Cabinet and throughout all the departments of the public service.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The Democrats had a large meeting at the Court House tonight, to ratify the nominations made at the Jefferson City Convention. Several local politicians of more or less prominence spoke very acceptably to the crowd, and two or three delegates from interior counties made brief addresses. There was a good deal of enthusiasm for the ticket.

State.

The Altoona *Tribune*, an independent paper heretofore, is about as straight a Hayes and Wheeler paper as can be found in the any quarter.

The Chairmen of the two Republican Committees of Huntingdon county have united in a call for a joint convention to be held on the 22d of August, to nominate a county ticket. Thus the good work goes bravely forward for a united party, with Republican office holders in that county, and a rousing majority for Hayes and Wheeler, in prospect. *Monitor* (the Democratic sheet) don't like the prospect.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

The leader of the Prohibition party in Venango county says that the sole object of that organization is the defeat of the Republican party. The Franklin *Citizen* says: For some time past rumors have been circulating in this city to the effect that arrangements had been fully completed between the leaders of the Democratic party and the chief manipulator of the Prohibition organization, by which the Prohibition vote is to be transferred to the benefit of the Democracy. The details of the arrangement have not yet come to light, but a few days will suffice to illustrate the method by which the contract already made is to be carried out. It is a fact well known that certain prominent Democrats have had a conference in this city with the leader of the Prohibitionists in private consultation, for the purpose of fixing up a Prohibition ticket which will be certain to draw the success of the Democracy. Prohibitionists who attend the convention to be held in this city next week will find that the object for which they have been called together will be left for them to do but to ratify the nominations made for them by the Democratic Junta and Mr. S. P. McCalmont.

General.

We are coming father Abraham,
Three hundred thousand more
For Rutherford B. Hayes and Tilden.
Tilden, Tweed, Reform and Hamburg.

Can an honest man buy his way into office?

Hayes is a "one term" man. Tilden is a "one term" man.

"No man can serve two masters." This truth is driving many honest Democrats to the Republican ranks.

If Tilden were President, says a prominent colored Republican, Hamburg massacres would be of daily occurrences.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* calls Schurz a "spot-walloper." The *C.-J.* is for Tilden, who is the pot that will be wolloped.

Tilden, interviewed concerning the Hamburg massacre, says: "What infernal fools they are down South. So injudicious. Can't wait a minute."

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* says: "The South proudly demands that the men who own the land should rule it." And that's what Sitting Bull says, too.

Hayes is an obscure man, say the Democrats. True; he never had the distinction of being recognized by that great patron of distinguished men, Boss Tweed.

Hayes and Wheeler did not find it necessary to confer for a week on how they might word their phrase so as to deiude the people as to their real purposes.

Tom Ewing made a speech at a Democratic ratification meeting out in Ohio, the other evening. He didn't gush over Tilden a bit, but spoke very respectfully and kindly of Hayes.

The Democratic papers affect a holy horror of the Turkish cruelties to Servian women and children, but they have not a word of sympathy for the rebel-murdered negros of the south.

The *Courier-Journal* says Tilden is a "rather shrinking student and a man of letters." The way he shrinks from a big railway fee would touch a heart of stone.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Hon. Emery Storrs, of Chicago, in a speech at Aurora said: "Wherever Samuel J. Tilden has been called to stand by the bedside of a sick railroad, there was a funeral in the near future."

General John Cochrane, of New York, will speak in Indiana for Hayes and Wheeler during the first two weeks of September, under the auspices of Captain Friedley, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Mr. Blaine thinks that since the Democrats have nominated a railway lawyer who advised the Credit Mobilier managers how to perpetrate their steal without getting into the meshes of the law, they will not be eager to ask him questions.

A telegram from Davenport, Iowa, to the Chicago *Journal* says: "Hon. H. R. Claussse, the leading German politician of this county, comes out to day strongly for Hayes and Wheeler, and denounces Tilden and the Democracy. He was a Liberal Republican."

Hon. Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of State of Massachusetts, has declined the nomination for re-election given him by the Prohibitionists, and says that it is his purpose to 'act with and support the nominations of the Republican party, firmly believing that the cause of temperance will be best promoted through that organization."

The Chicago *Tribune* wants to know how Tilden made his money, but it will have to wait awhile. The Buffalo *Courier* has said that there was not an act in Tilden's life that would not bear the strictest scrutiny, but we notice that he prefers to have the scrutiny postponed until after election. Witness his connection with the Western railroad frauds.—*Buffalo Express.*

Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks propose to get rid of the troublesome financial issue by remitting the whole question to the people in the Congressional districts, just as Horace Greeley proposed to get rid of the tariff question, when he ran for the Presidency, by sending it to the Congressional districts. The plan didn't work very well in his case, and it remains to be seen whether it will do any better service in enabling the unharmonious soft-and-hard Democracy to tide over their dissentions until after November.—*Washington Star.*

Detroit *Post* (Republican): "Austin Blair, of this State, wrote a sympathizing letter to the Democratic meeting on Thursday night, and, in a previous letter, he declares that Tilden 'embodies within himself both the principles and practices of genuine reform,' which is probably the case, as Blair understands 'reform.' At the close of his Gubernatorial term Blair had his house and stables bountifully stocked with presents, received from individuals whom he had appointed to office, and when his 'back pay' as Congressman was handed to him he put it in his pocket and kept it there."

Boston *Evening Journal*: If the Southern Democrats are really in earnest in denouncing the course of the whites at Hamburg, S. C., why don't they strike up the ringleaders, who are well known and boast of their bloody work? A beginning might be made with "General" M. C. Butler, the chief of the gang, who is one of the old Ku-Klux leaders, and who is boasting now that the affair at Hamburg is only the beginning of the work of the campaign. Fifteen hundred whites hunting down forty blacks and shooting in cold blood those who surrendered, presents an interesting spectacle of Caucasian civilization and "Centennial good feeling."

That there will be more or less—and probably more than less—of rioting and murder in the wilder parts of the South after the election of the Democratic ticket is a matter undoubted by many Southern Democrats. The Southern rough is an illiterate, whisky-drinking brute, but one remove above one of Sitting Bull's Sioux. He is not amenable to the decent public opinion of the region he infests, because that is cowed, and does not at best amount to what we call public opinion here. He fancies himself a "gentleman," and there is nobody in the neighborhood to dispute his opinion, and his political theory is that if only the Democratic party can get into power at Washington he may go around insulting and tyrannizing over and stealing from "the niggers" as much as he pleases.—*New York Herald.*

THE TURF.

Closing Day of the Races at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, July 21.—This was the last day of the Columbus Driving Park Association races. In the 2:26 class for $1,000, with four starters, J. Murphy's Lady H. won the first heat in 2:27; J. Wilson and Louis' Elsie Good won the second, fourth and fifth in 2:27½, 2:28 and 2:29¼; Sedon Goldsmith's Bateman won the third heat in 2:27½; second

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1876.

THE SITTING BULL of Georgia—General M. C. BUTLER.

THE Democratic leaders are still between the two bundles of currency hay, and so are them asses.

THE Louisville forger BRENT, who remains in England through the failure of the extradition treaty, will stump Great Britain for TILDEN and reform.

"REFORMER" MORRISSEY has recently opened another faro bank, and if TILDEN should be elected he expects to establish one in the Treasury Department.

IT IS now ascertained that the slight differences on "immaterial points" which exist between TILDEN and HENDRICKS relate to the killing of negroes in the South.

THOSE Democrats who propose to bolt TILDEN's nomination have a good example—none other than that of TILDEN himself. In 1848 he refused to support CASS, the regular Democratic candidate, and voted for VAN BUREN.

DORSEY B. THOMAS, of Tennessee, who is one of the leading candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor of that State, has openly declared for the repudiation of the State debt. His battle cry is "Tilden and reform."

ONE of the reasons why the Democrats of South Carolina are beginning to hate Governor CHAMBERLAIN so bitterly is because he has succeeded, in two years' time, in retrenching the running expenses of the State to the tune of $807,070.

IN a public speech at Raleigh, the other day, ex Governor VANCE, the Democratic candidate for Governor of that State, insisted that the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional, because they confer suffrage on the negroes. He shouts for "TILDEN and reform."

AFTER all, it is barely possible that TILDEN is in earnest for "reform," since he may mean that he will reform if elected, and take no hand in the future in stuffing ballot boxes or stealing railroads. If anybody needs reforming more than TILDEN the world does not know it.

SOME Democratic paper urges that HAYES wears gloves, while TILDEN goes without those appendages. It draws this conclusion, probably, from the fact that TILDEN went through the railroad corporations of the West "without gloves." His skill as a railroad wrecker is conceded.

WE NEGLECTED to say, yesterday, that SEMLER, the defaulting Treasurer of Washington county, Wisconsin, who run off with $50,000 of the county money, was a delegate to the St. Louis Convention. He voted steadily for TILDEN, and was enthusiastic for "reform." Such fellows generally are.

REFERRING to the rebel flag raising at Plattsburg, Missouri, on the Fourth of July, and the excitement which it has produced throughout the country, the St. Louis *Times* says:

We insist on the right of every citizen of the United States to hoist any kind of a flag he thinks proper.

The *Times* is for "TILDEN and reform."

THE *Post* is troubled because the Republicans of Alabama have harmonized their differences, withdrawn both State tickets and united upon a joint ticket which is acceptable to all. Alabama is naturally Republican, and if our friends there carry the August election it would cast a gloom over the Democratic party throughout the country. Hence the concern of our contemporary.

THE Washington *Republican* is authority for the statement that the Democratic House of Representatives have locked up the rebelly archives and refused to allow the Government access to the important papers therein contained. This is probably designed to obstruct the Board of Claims in establishing the loyalty or disloyalty of claimants, which is the true test of legal and proper claims.

THE glowing "reform" panegyrics of the Democratic press on their candidate for the Presidency remind one of the eulogy pronounced upon the late Colonel YELL, of Arkansas: "Although, gentlemen, as president of the Yell ville Bank, our deceased friend did not account satisfactorily for the funds of that institution, yet his remarks upon the busting of the same showed that his heart beat warmly for his native land."

WE are glad to notice that the factional fight in Huntingdon county is practically settled. The chairmen of the county committees, representing the GUSS and WOODS factions, have united in a joint call for a county convention, to be held on the 23d of August. We understand that Professor GUSS and A. R. BURNSIDE, of the respective wings, are candidates for the legislative nominations, and if both can be gratified, doubtless peace will follow.

SAYS the *Financial Chronicle*: "Railroad earnings for the month of June generally compare well with those for the same month of 1875. It is well known that the opening of lake and canal navigation, and the competition among railroads on freights eastward from Chicago, reduced the prices of grain transportation to figures unprecedented low, and secured a large grain movement in the West. This had the effect of increasing the freight business of the principal grain carrying roads and adding considerably to their earnings."

THE Springfield *Republican* says that if, in the prosecution of his raids upon railroads, Mr. TILDEN practiced corruption, he was not in office at the time and the corruption was *personal*, not *official*. This is a distinction without a difference. A man who is corrupt in his business will be corrupt in office. Reformers are not made out of corrupt lawyers, and the man who swindles the stockholders of a railroad out of their property under legal forms, will swindle the nation if he is placed in its highest office. You cannot gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles.

THE Germans, the TILDEN men say, are all going for TILDEN. Here, for instance, is the formation of the Seventh ward HAYES and WHEELER club, in Cincinnati. It is composed of German, but a ward club, and the names all have a German look to *us*, but it may look differently to Democratic eyes. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

A large and spirited meeting was held last night at 600 Main street, Lachtrup Hall, by the Republican voters of the Seventh ward, for the purpose of organizing a Hayes and Wheeler club. The following officers were elected:

President—F. A. Dossmann.

Vice Presidents—Henry Wiebert, John Helsinger, M. Kuntz, W. H. Mithoeffer, Charles Eschenbrener.

Secretary—R. W. Fendergrast.

Assistant Secretary—John Goetz.

Treasurer—A. Brueggeman.

THE liquor question in England has at length found its way into the House of Lords. The Archbishop of Canterbury, acting in response to the numerous clerical memorials recently presented, has successfully moved for a select committee to inquire into the prevalence of habits of intemperance and into the manner in which they have been affected by recent legislation and other causes. Of course the proposed inquiry into the present and the past, has also the future in view, because otherwise it is necessarily would be useless. Unless some remedy is to be suggested and recommended, the existing knowledge of the nation's disease is more than enough as it stands, without any addition. We suspect, however, that there as here, the true remedial agencies will be found to be moral ones, such as the effects of good example, increasing intelligence and education.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina, says he is resolved that the perpetrators of the Hamburg outrage shall be brought to justice, if there be such a thing as justice for white murderers in that State—which is, as yet, problematical. His plan is this: He intends, as soon as the Coroner's inquest is concluded and a verdict reached, to arrest all those implicated in the massacre who are residents of South Carolina, and have them tried at once. He will ask a requisition from the Governor of Georgia for the persons of those from that State who took part in the massacre, and if it is refused he will refer the matter to the President. If there is any resistance to his authority in making the arrest of the South Carolinians, he proposes to use every resource of the State to enforce the law. If this will not accomplish their arrest, he will call for United States troops. This is right. Now let him reflect that it will never do for a surgeon to cut in a dangerous place with a trembling knife.

DEMOCRATIC TARIFF MEN.

There are Democrats who are tariff men; but no Democratic tariff man can be for TILDEN without stultifying himself. TILDEN not only stands squarly upon the St. Louis free trade platform, but has been, all his life, an open and avowed enemy to the growing industries of the country. He would, if he could, compel the closing of every factory in the land, or, which is the same thing, he would compel every mechanic and laborer to accept a rate of wages as low as that prevailing in Europe. Free trade accepts no other alternative than this; and the laboring men of the country who intended to vote for TILDEN, must do it in the full knowledge of the fact that they are voting either to deprive themselves of work altogether or to compel themselves to work at starvation prices. Such as Mr. TILDEN's policy and he makes no effort to conceal it.

Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN, the present Democratic members of Congress from this county, and candidates for re-election, are both professed tariff men, and take special pains to array themselves as such, yet both of these pseudo tariff men support TILDEN for President. They know that he is a free trade man, and that their party is a free trade party; yet both will have the cheek to go around among our manufacturers and workingmen, and claim their votes because *they*, forsooth, are willing to vote for a protective tariff! What good could possibly come of such votes as theirs in Congress if TILDEN is elected? He would veto any such tariff; and, in voting for him, they are voting to place a man in office who will nullify any aid they can give in Congress to the cause of protection. With their right hands they raise to power a man pledged to destroy their tariff work, and with their left hands they offer to build up what they know he will knock down.

There is no one so powerless to help in any good work as the man who sets himself against his party on any matter of public concern. A party man who is against his party in a mere nonentity. He is either an object of suspicion or an object of contempt: and in either case he is the poorest possible representative that any constituency can have. His own party despises him and the other will not trust him. In his effort to serve two masters he fails to satisfy either, and sinks into the bad opinion of both.

No man *sincerely* in favor of protection can vote for TILDEN, and the man who says he can deceives himself as well as as those who trust him. Messrs. COCHRAN and HOPKINS are Democrats, and as such they are bound to support TILDEN; but in supporting TILDEN they are placing the knife to the throat of our struggling industries, and in helping to put the Democratic party in power they are helping to crush the life out of the manufacturing interest. The private views they hold on the tariff they wilfully set at naught by voting for men who are opposed to them. Let no such men be trusted.

AN IMPORTANT movement has lately been set on foot by one of the leading manufacturers of New England, connected with the Centennial Exhibition in an official capacity, looking to the introduction of American cottons in counties where they are now comparatively unknown, with a view to enlarge our export trade. The plan is, in effect, to extend the Philadelphia exhibition of this class of textile fabrics by means of samples sent out to all parts of the civilized world. It is to be carried out through the agency and co-operation of the Commissioners from foreign countries now in Philadelphia, who have manifested a great interest in this branch of American industry, and expressed a desire to bring its products to the notice of their respective constituencies. The Boston *Post* says that in order to comply with this wish, which is, of course, directly in the interest of the New England manufacturers:

This gentleman proposes to prepare as many sets of samples as may be required in such manner as to make a complete exhibit of the various styles of domestic goods, to have them packed in a suitable manner for transportation and to place them at the disposal of the several foreign Commissioners. Each case of samples will contain from one hundred to three hundred yards, each yard representing a different fabric and each fabric accompanied by a statement of its fineness, weight, the uses to which it is adapted, cost of manufacture based on middling uplands at twelve cents per pound, and the price at which foreign orders can be filled. A circular has been issued to each of these foreign Commissioners, containing the offer of from one to five of these collections, and requesting in return samples of cotton goods in common use among the people of their respective countries, with prices and description attached, their origin, duty paid on importations, if any, and other information tending to promote commerce. The samples of foreign and domestic goods thus collected and exchanged will form a complete museum to be placed under suitable control and held open to the inspection of manufacturers and shippers. Responses have already been received from a large portion of the Commissioners, hearty in indorsing this plan, and tendering their services in carrying it out. American exhibitors or cotton goods at the Centennial have also entered into this arrangement, and are preparing their samples and price lists to be sent abroad as soon as the Exhibition closes. If the number and extent of these contributions shall warrant it, a representative American Commissioner will visit Great Britain, France, Germany and the south of Europe, next fall and winter, for the purpose of making a general report on the present condition and cost of cotton manufacturing, and to determine, if possible, under what conditions we may expect to establish a permanent market for our goods in foreign countries.

If this undertaking is placed in the hands of men possessing the proper business experience, energy and sagacity, important results ought to accrue from it. So far as any inference can be drawn from the quality of foreign cottons exhibited, or from information derived from other sources, it is probable that our most substantial fabrics may hereafter find a ready market in France, Italy, Spain and Portugal if proper pains are taken to introduce them. The Commissioners from Southern Europe say that the consumptive requirements of their people are rapidly undergoing a change, and that the improvements in cotton manufacture and popular habits of economy are leading to the general substitution of its products for linen fabrics. When it becomes known to the consumers of those countries that we make the best and cheapest of those fabrics, orders for them will doubtless pour in upon us. The more substantial grades of American cottons on exhibition have also attracted the attention of representatives from Australia, Chili, Brazil and other southern latitudes, who desire samples to carry home.

IT APPEARS that the loss of the American trade is by no means the only item in the British iron masters' bill of complaint against the present condition of affairs. The entire export trade of England rests upon a very precarious condition, and is liable at any time to suffer serious and sudden diminution. The latest menace to the iron trade of that country is the danger which now confronts them of losing the Russian market for railroad iron and heavy iron and steel work. A late number of the *Ironmonger*, the leading iron journal of Great Britain, says:

The Russian Government is doing its best to foster the manufacture of rails by native makers. It is understood to have been ordained that in future duty shall be imposed upon all imported rails; that all concessions to Russian railway companies shall contain a clause compelling them to use not less than one-half rails of Russian manufacture, and to allow a premium to home rail manufacturers. But the Government has not stopped here. She would, indeed, seem to be intent upon securing for her native manufacturers a complete monopoly in the rail trade. Such traders are to have specially low rates for the carriage alike of ore, fuel, pig iron and the finished rails. With these advantages, and with the very low wages that prevail in that country, Russian rail makers will undoubtedly get much of that advantage over foreigners which the Emperor Alexander II. intends they shall have. It is stated that, encouraged by these concessions, the engineers and tool makers in Russia are now moving with a similar object, and their prospects are not discouraging. Meanwhile there seems no little reason to assume that, aided in this way, iron and steel production in Russia, together with native engineering, will be more vigorously prosecuted than heretofore. * * All this, following closely upon the loss of our United States rail trade, is cause for much serious consideration, to be followed by spirited commercial enterprise in new directions by engineering and rail making firms at home.

COMMENTING upon the discontinuance to-day of the fast mail service, owing to the extravagant economy of the Democratic House, the *Railway Age* gives some statistics of the fast mail trains. These trains were behind time on their arrival in Chicago but twice in eight months. During the period from November to April, these trains distributed forty millions of newspapers and sixty millions of letters. The money value of the fast mail in the saving of one day's interest on checks, drafts and remittances, was, to Chicago alone, one hundred thousand dollars a year. To save this small sum, Democratic "economy" has stopped the fast mail, causing a dead money loss to the country of over one million dollars a year, besides a loss hardly to be estimated in dollars and cents in the loss of convenience and the early receipt of news and correspondence. Comment is unnecessary.

THE Lebanon *Courier* calls attention to the fact that Governor HARTRANFT has caused the arrest of several ex-State officials for frauds upon the State Treasury, and has never made any fuss over it, like TILDEN. He does it as a part of his duty, and says nothing about it. HARTRANT has done more within three months in his fight with official thieves than TILDEN in a year and a-half in his fight with the canal ring. The *Courier* says:

Governor Hartranft moves quietly along in his warfare on official dishonesty. He makes no grand flourish of trumpets of what he is going to do, and asks no hosannahs to be sung to him for simply doing his duty. How different with Tilden, of New York! He has his trumpeters making the welkin ring with what he is going to do in the interest of reform, but when the facts come to be understood it is found that his achievements are as unsubstantial as the wind expended by his tooters. And these facts show the vital difference in the character of the two Governors. Hartranft is a quiet, honest, straightforward man, who acts rather than talks; while Tilden is a man of suspicious character, an intriguing, shrewd politician who has concluded to strike for office with the loudest *professions* of reform, backed by untold wealth, for his capital. It doesn't take great penetration to see through such an adventurer.

THE Albany *Times*, a Democratic paper, before TILDEN's nomination, put the following ugly questions to him, which have never been answered and never will be. The *Times* is published at Mr. TILDEN's home, and if it misrepresented him could easily have been exposed, but no attempt in that direction was ever made:

Did Tilden, like Church or Kernan, give his time, his money, his pen or his tongue, to the task of putting down the rebellion?

Who, according to the oath of Oakes Ames, drafted the Credit Mobilier law?

Who, according to the official declaration of Judge Hawks of the United States Courts, was the head and front of an infamous fraud in working out the great railroad consolidations of the West, from which that region is still suffering?

Who, according to Mr. Griswold, of St. Louis, was guilty of cutting off and getting payment on coupons, for more than ten years, on other people's railroad bonds, and appropriating to himself other securities left with him in trust?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Hendricks is still a doubting Thomas.

Don't build yourself up around too much watermelon.

Buffalo Bill was with Merritt and killed his Indian—the only one shot.

Sammy Cox, *sotto voce*: "Woe is me, because I am a man of unclean lips."

The corn crop in Alabama this year will be the best ever grown in that State.

The "conservation of energy" is a personal problem with every one just at present.

A wet cloth in the hat is a simple, and said to be effective prevention of sunstroke. A brick is not.

A Western mower cut a hornet's nest in two the other day. He won't mow any more this season.

A clairvoyant has turned up who predicted Custer's death three years ago. But he didn't die three years ago.

Lamar, the rebel, is a better mouthpatriot than Cox, the copperhead. But fine words butter no parsnips.

Hayes and Wheeler clubs are everywhere multiplying. No well regulated community can do without one.

The late extreme heat robbed the Centennial admissions of some $5,000 a day, or one-third of the average gross receipts.

Most of the Democrats who shout so loud for "reform," are like the man who loudest of all joins in the cry, "Stop thief!"

Democratic inflation is most apparent in hopes of victory fondly indulged. Contraction will strike them about next November.

The St. Louis *Globe Democrat* asserts that insanity is on the increase in that city. Result of the Democratic Convention, no doubt.

Rev. "Adirondack" Murray has run out of funds, and work on his church in Boston has stopped. His fine horse stable has been completed.

The Big Horn country is white with an alkali foundation that reflects the sun horribly, and makes the region a hot place for soldiers to fight in.

Republicans should put guards over the few schoolhouses and lock up the American flags in the South, until the Tilden ratifications are over.

Glorious prospects ahead for the people of the South! The best crop year since the war; out of debt almost, and HAYES to be their next President.

A number of Northern capitalists are at Thomasville, Davidson county, North Carolina, buying up gold mines and fixing machinery to work them.

The Evansville *Journal* calls Tilden the great political Ego of the centennial year. After November next he will be known as the great political No go.

It is somewhere said that the man who lives for himself alone lives for the meanest fellow that can be found. Tilden has always lived for himself.

The Democrats are talking of impeaching Secretary Robeson because he sent money to a foreign banker to protect the credit of the Government.

Rice culture in Louisiana employs 30,000 people, on 1,200 plantations; produces a crop worth $3,000,000, and develops business to the extent of $10,000,000.

Cases of drowning are frightfully numerous of late in various parts of the country. In the majority the victims are careless or over-venturesome bathers or boaters.

There were fifty revolvers and seventy-five men on a recently robbed Western railroad train, and not a human being dared pull a trigger except the newsboy.

An exchange calls young men who are guilty of boisterous conduct at public gatherings "young cracklins." It will do very well to apply that epithet after they have dried up.

Posthumous retribution. A rich New York uncle lately bequeathed his nephew the fragments of a photograph of himself that the young man had torn to pieces and thrown in his face.

There is a small whisky war going on in Iowa, caused by the temperance men organizing and instituting wholesale seizures of liquor, under a law of the State which authorizes their proceedings.

The "76 stone house" at Tappan, which was a village tavern at the time of the capture of Major Andre, and in which he was imprisoned until he was hung, is fast crumbling, but the room in which he was confined remains the same as when occupied by him.

Some sanguine persons in Montreal have organized a society known as the "North American Union," whose object is said to be "the confederation of this continent of North America in one grand constitutional whole from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Arctic circle to the Isthmus of Panama."

There is an English capitalist representing fifteen millions of dollars now in North Carolina to establish a smelting furnace for the treatment of sulphurets and refractory ores. The establishment complete will cost one hundred thousand dollars, and draw six hundred skilled operatives from England to utilize the ores of that and the neighboring States.

Littell's Living Age.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for the weeks ending July 15th and 22d have a large variety of valuable articles, among which are the following: The Cruise of the Challenger, *Nature*; The Russian Village Communities, *Macmillan*; Quakers and Quakerism, *Macmillan*; Sketch of a Journey Across Africa, by Lieutenant Cameron, of the Royal Navy, *Good Words*; Unbreakable or Toughened Glass, *Popular Science Review*; Johnsonese Poetry, *Spectator*; Physics and Physiology of Harmony, *Westminster Review*; Ordeals and Oaths, *Macmillan*; Leigh Hunt and Lord Brougham, with original letters, by C. R. Townshend Meyer, *Temple Bar*; The Extradition Quarrel, *Economist*; Lunar Studies, *Spectator*; The Remington Type-Writing Machine, *Nature*; Physical Influences Upon Character *Victoria Magazine*, etc., together with the conclusion of "The Lady Candidate," an amusing story from *Blackwood*, an instalment of "What She Came Through," an attractive story by Sarah Tytler and the beginning of a new serial by Mrs. Oliphant. The usual select poetry and miscellany are also provided. For fifty-two such numbers, of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,000 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low, or still better, for $10 50 any one of the $8 monthlies or weeklies is sent with *The Living Age* for a year, both post paid. Littell & Gay, Boston, are the publishers.

POLITICAL.

General.

THE VETERAN'S ARGUMENT.

I don't believe in shakin' hands
Across the bloody chasm,
Or any such sensation gush
Or sentimental spasm.
They ought to have thought in '61,
And used a little reason—
Instead of that they shouldered gun
And went off into treason.

I don't believe in kickin' men
Because by chance they're under;
But yet I have not quite forgot
The sound of rebel thunder.
I aint forgot how not long since
At Charleston and Savannah,
At New Orleans, and Richmond too
They cursed our glorious banner.

I aint forgot the four long years
Of weary march and fightin';
The blood of men and widows' tears
I have not much delight in.
Vengeance is God's. 'Tis not for us
In wrathful mood to wreak it—
And even he has said that we
To pardon get must seek it.

The memories of comrades dead,
The waste of life and treasure,
Step in between the outstretched arms
And sort o' mar the pleasure.
No Sammy Tilden stock for us,
And other whitewashed traitors,
Because I think that Copperheads
Are mighty small potatoes.

They cry reform, and put it out
A specious kind of feeler,
So we'll just strap our knapsacks on
And march with Hayes and Wheeler.
Three hundred thousand Boys in Blue
And more ere long will rally,
With tread as firm and heart as true
As once swept down the Valley.
—*The Old Nineteenth, in Brooklyn Union.*

Republicans in the First district of Missouri are talking of nominating Carl Schurz for Congress this fall.

The Southern Confederates quote from Tilden's war record to show that he is just the kind of a man they want.

The Parkersburg (West Va.) *Times* has declared for Peter Cooper for President. The *Times* is a small daily paper edited by Mr. E. T. Drahosh.

Democrats in South Carolina advise that a "straight-out" ticket be nominated, and that the State be carried on "the Mississippi plan." They began work on the Mississippi plan in Hamburg the other day.

The Canfield *News*, a former Democratic paper, has come out for Hayes and Wheeler, and the whole Republican ticket. The motive of the editor in making this change is for the sake of reform, and his head is level.

The Baltimore *Gazette* does not question the personal honesty of Zach Chandler, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, but insists that his moral convictions are so blunted that he is always doing his level best for the Republican party.

Judge Estabrook, a leading man in the Greeley movement in Nebraska in 1872, says that he will vote for Hayes and Wheeler this fall, because he thinks that they, and the platform on which they stand, represent genuine and living reform.

The New Orleans *Times* admits that when the Republicans of Louisiana put Marshal Packard at the head of their State ticket they "put their best foot forward," and it says that he of all the aspirants for the nomination will be most difficult to combat.

General M. C. Butler, who declines to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of South Carolina, is the man whom a local Democratic journal charges with being responsible for the recent infamous murder of ten colored men a Hamburg, South Carolina.

Speaking of the South the Albany *Argus* says: "Every State in Democratic hands is orderly and peaceful." The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* (Democratic) says: "By the apathy of the State government [of Texas] anarchy prevails and lawlessness and crime abound."

The New York *World* says that "the Democrats of South Carolina, undismayed by the thirty thousand negro majority opposed to them, are preparing for a strong contest this fall." Does the *World* refer to the Hamburg massacre, by which the Democrats killed off ten or a dozen blacks?

Says the Democratic Evansville *Courier*: Ex-Senator Gwin, of California, who went off with the secessionists at the beginning of the war, and was afterwards created the Duke of Sonora by Maximilian—this noted Northern secession snob—is a Tilden man. They are a vain set, those Tilden fellows are.

The Honorable Senator from Connecticut at the Democratic ratification meeting on Saturday night said: "The honest man is the exception now, and when he is found Barnum is willing to buy him." Is that the Senator from Connecticut mean that his colleague in the Senate, W. H. Barnum, would make the investment?

The recent outrage at Hamburg, S. C., by which a number of colored men were massacred, will probably be made the subject of Congressional inquiry. Recent advices received from South Carolina show that the massacre was brutal and unjustifiable, and indicate that it is the inauguration of a system of terrorism designed to continue until after the Presidential election, the purpose being to overawe the colored people and prevent them from voting.

A most reprehensible disposition is prevalent to make sport of the heroic efforts at economy which that brace of patriots, Judge Holman and "Blue Jeans" Williams are making at Washington. The Washington *Star* encourages the tendency by reporting the following disrespectful conversation: "Two ladies were conversing in the rotunda of the Capitol this morning: 'Well,' said one, 'Congress cannot be patriotic, for the Capitol, not even the dome, was lit upon the Fourth of July.' 'Oh,' said she, 'if not patriotic, it is economic: I rather guess on the Fourth of July Holman and 'Blue Jeans' sat down on the gas meter.'"

This is a very neat paragraph from the Chicago *Times*, reliable Democratic authority: Tilden and Hendricks, two mere professional party men, representing no combination nothing but the "time-honored" habit of the Bourbon party to worship Good Lord and Good Devil, would constitute probably the weakest ticket it would be possible to concoct at St. Louis. It would be, on the very face of it, an advertisement of total political depravity. So palpable a fraud would disgust both the friends of honest money and the devotees of the credit of the Government, and refuse to receive the approbation of none but political hucksters.

PERSONAL.

Governor Chamberlain is a brother of the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, pastor of the New England Church, Chicago.

Professor Seelye is reported to have changed his mind, and to prefer the Presidency of Amherst College to remaining in Congress.

Moncure Conway says in a letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, that the scholastic successes of Lewis Dyer, of Chicago, at Oxford are the theme of English admiration.

Irene A. V. House, the widow of Orson A. House, the New York divorce lawyer, whom she killed, has filed with the Surrogate a copy of House's will, which bequeaths her all his property and makes her his executor.

Among the Boston ladies who have bought the Old South Church building are Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, Mrs. Agassiz, Mrs. James Freeman Clarke, Mrs. Franklin Dexter, Mrs. Wm. G. Prescott and Mrs. Mary Lowell Putnam.

Ralph Waldo Emerson and his daughter Ellen have returned to their new England home from a tour in Virginia. Mary Clemmer writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* from Washington: "We shall hear more from this daughter Ellen, for she, in all likelihood, will be the executor of her father's papers and the delineator of that deep, still, inward life. It is memorable that the men who have achieved the most in letters and in science have always had a woman standing close beside them within the veil, as Carl Schurz says in homely phrase: 'Handing them the bricks while they build and holding up their hands when they were weary.'"

Here is a little bit from the London *World* that might profitably have been "sent to *Punch*" in John Leech's day. A lady took her seven-year old little boy to a new church where it is the polite custom to keep a supply of prayer-books in the porch for the use of such members as may have forgotten these not seldom forgotten accessories. When seated in her pew the lady told the little fellow to go and fetch her a prayer-book. In a minute the wee chap returned with a very red face but without the book. "Why did you come back without it, dear? Perhaps they were all gone?" "Oh, no, mamma dear, there were plenty, but I couldn't find common prayer-books, and I didn't like to bring you a common book, mamma, dear."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that T. F. Chalfant and J. J. Speck, doing business at the St. Charles Hotel as CHALFANT & CO., on this day been dissolved by mutual consent. T. F. Chalfant retiring. All accounts due to said late firm will be settled by the remaining partner, who will continue the business at the St. Charles Hotel, corner Third avenue and Wood street.
T. F. CHALFANT,
J. J. SPECK.
Pittsburgh, July 7, 1876.

In retiring from the firm of Chalfant & Co., I take this opportunity of thanking my many friends for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me, and would respectfully ask a continuance of the same for my successor.
T. F. CHALFANT.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL
J. J. SPECK, Proprietor.
C. H. CHALFANT, Manager.
This Hotel is centrally located and convenient for commercial travelers. Good, large, airy Sample Room. Rates $2 50 per day.

PHILADELPHIA.
THE GREAT
International Exhibition,
Visitors
are cordially invited to call on the famous House of
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
and select some of their INIMITABLY FINE PREPARATIONS IN
CHOCOLATE,
BON-BONS
AND CONFECTIONS,
FOR FAMILIES OR FRIENDS.
Branch Manufactory—MACHINERY HALL, Exposition Grounds.
American Department.
CHOCOLATE Moulded. SYRUPS Boiled, and BON-BONS made in
SILVERWARE.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON
WWF.

NOTICE.
Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, PLAIN or ORNAMENTAL RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of
MASON & CO.,
at Exposition Grounds, and
1202 CHESTNUT STREET.
STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.

WILLIAM HEATON,
(Late John Thornley's.)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,
India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods
503 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.
NOTICE
TO
Bridge Contractors.
SEALED PROPOSALS
will be received in the office of the County Controller until FRIDAY, July 28th, inclusive, for the construction of Masonry and Superstructure of a County Bridge over Chartiers creek, at Noblestown, Pa., Ft. W. and C. R. R., in Kilbuck township; superstructure to be wrought iron low truss, 16 feet clear roadway, clear span of 32 feet between tops of abutments, 54 feet from center to center of chord pins, height of truss 7 feet between chord pins, to contain 6 panels, with iron floor beams. Capacity 1,600 pounds per lineal foot, exclusive of dead weight, factor of safety five, ultimate tensile strength of material 50,000 pounds per square inch, compression 40,000 pounds with Gordon's formula. Strain and section sheets in full detail to accompany Proposals. Plans and specifications for Masonry will be found in the office of the County Engineer on and after THURSDAY, July 20, 1876.
By order of County Commissioners.
J. B. STILLEY,
County Engineer.

To Paper Manufacturers.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for supplying the State with Book and Bill Paper from the 27th day of August, 1876, to the 1st day of July, 1877. The book paper to measure 20x30 inches and to weigh respectively 40 and 50 pounds to the ream, and to be sized and calendered. The bill paper to be double cut cap, to measure 17x26 inches and to weigh 28 pounds to the ream, and to be sized.
All paper to be delivered free of charge in the city of Harrisburg, in such quantity and at such times and places as may be ordered.
Bids will be received for each kind separately; and said proposals to be opened in the presence of the bidders, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1876, at the office of the Superintendent, at 12 o'clock M. The successful bidder will be required forthwith to conform to sample, which will be furnished, together with blank form of bond and sample of agreement, upon application to the Superintendent.
Said proposals must be accompanied with guaranty and securities, as required by the acts of 20th of April, 1867, and the 10th of April, 1868.
The bonds must also contain the condition that if the paper is not delivered at the time and place or there of, or is deficient in quality, the Superintendent of Public Printing shall be at liberty to purchase in the open market and charge the amount of such purchase, together with all charges for delivery, to the contractor or contractors.
J. W. JONES,
Superintendent of Public Printing.

TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS for the GRADING AND MASONRY of the
Duquesne Inclined Plane
Will be received at the office of the Secretary, No. 136 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, until 12 M., of TUESDAY, July 25, 1876.
The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Samuel Diescher, Engineer, corner Smithfield street and Sixth avenue.
By order of the Board,
CHAS. A. COLTON, President.
KIRK Q. BIGHAM, Secretary.

PATENTS.
JOHNSTON & DONN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents.
Office, No. 16 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
And cor. of F and Eighth Sts., Washington, D. C.
JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions, give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1863.

STEEL CASTINGS,
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making STEEL CASTINGS true to pattern, sound and strong. Can be forged or welded easily as Bar Steel. Invaluable for articles requiring great strength and durability. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING COMPANY,
Twenty-six (26) Ball-road streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
CHESTER, PA.
SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 11.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 112 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

DRY GOODS.
1876.
NEW GOODS, FRE
WM. SEMPL
E'S, 165, 167 &
Dress Goods.
On our counters in our Dress Goods Department we have placed some extra good bargains, and respectfully ask attention to a few.
At 25c, a great bargain in Wide Black Hernanis.
Grenadines.
At 6½c, an extra bargain in Silk Striped Grenadines.
At 12½c, choice assortment Striped Grenadines, worth 37½c.
From 15c per yard upward, Striped and Fancy Plaid Hernanis and Grenadines—much less than usual prices.
New Plaids.
At 8, 8½, 10 and 12½c, new styles Summer Plaids, sold usually at 10, 12½ and 15c.
At 12½, 15, 18½, 20 and 22c, and up to 50c, special good bargains in Colored Alpacas.
At 12½, 20 and 22c, Manchester Debeges, all shades, a bargain.
Mohairs, &c.
At 25 to 50c, extra good value in Brocaded Mohairs and Debeges.
At 37½c, Spun-silk Plaids, worth 50c.
At 45c, an extra bargain in Seal Brown Cashmeres, worth 62½c.
New Silks.
At 75c, special bargain in Striped Silks, sold formerly at $1 00.
At $1 to $2 50, bargains in Colored Dress Silks, and special low prices on Black Dress Silks, all qualities.
New Lawns, &c.
Lowest prices for Plain and Fancy Lawns, Dress Linens, Batiste Cloths, Chintzes, Plain and Fancy, &c.
NEW GOODS ARRIVIN
G, SCHLEITER,
89
Market Street.
WSTTHS

For the Centennial

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 21, 1876.

The local money market did not show any symptoms of reviving from its dull and stagnated condition, and the entire monetary situation was devoid of any special points of interest. The money market both here and elsewhere is full of unemployed funds passing at low rates on all first-class securities. Ever since the July disbursements were inaugurated capital has been flowing into Government bonds and good railway mortgages, and the prices of these have steadily improved. Investors seem to have shunned the stock list, partly on account of the heavy decline in some of the railroad stocks and partly on account of the railroad war, which has resulted in a reaction on through freights to the west rates ever known. These reductions act in a peculiarly unfavorable manner upon our local interests, which receive none of the benefits accruing from cheap freights and suffer all the evils resulting from the disturbances of values which they necessarily cause. The statements recently made in reference to a renewed cutting of freight rates, from the seaboard to the West, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the making of contracts at the reduced rates running to the fall months are, as we learn from the Philadelphia *North American*, authoritatively denied by the officials of that company, who give the facts as follows: The New York Central and the Erie roads, contrary to the most absolute pledge given the Pennsylvania and other companies, have made contracts for west-bound freight with nearly all the leading houses in New York, including many of the customers of the Pennsylvania road of long standing. The latter company, having determined to cut loose in what they considered the vicious custom of making contracts, are also determined to have their fair share of the business, which they claim they can only do by making such rates from day to day as will secure it to them. This plan the officials will carry out until the New York companies see fit to observe the solemn pledges given to their rivals.

—The advocates of the legal tender functions of silver coin, who have beyond doubt the best of the discussion in the abstract, find some difficulty to surmount the recent heavy fluctuations of the value in London. Of these, the New York *Graphic* takes the wisest view, by saying that in favoring a return to a silver and gold instead of an exclusively gold basis our currency, it does not wish to be understood as advocating a debased silver currency to the exclusion of the gold unit of value. The history of the last 200 years proves that the relative values of the two metals correct one another; that sometimes gold is relatively the most abundant, and therefore cheapest; and that at other times silver falls in value because of the excess of its production over gold. The dishonest silver dollar—that is, one which on its face passes for more than it is worth as measured by gold—would be in itself a fraudulent as the greenback dollar or any token purporting to represent money but not in itself valuable. The normal value of silver as compared with gold is that fifteen and a half ounces of the former shall buy one ounce of the latter. At present it takes eighteen and three quarter ounces of silver to buy one of gold, and with the demonetization of silver that is going on, this disproportion is rapidly increasing. Confusion and loss have resulted from the divergent actions of the different nations in making gold or silver legal tenders. The one patent fact, which cannot be overlooked, is that the attempt to demonetize silver has disturbed the whole civilized world; has added to the burden on the debts of those who owed money, and in every way has been disastrous to the business of the whole world. A thorough discussion of the subject is needed to awaken the country to the necessity of the option of a silver as well as a gold unit of value.

—The comparative summary of the returns of the Philadelphia national banks in the Comptroller of the Currency for the dates of May 12 and June 30, show that there has been an increase in the capital stock amounting to $60,000. This has been added to the capital of the Centennial National Bank, and was caused by an increase in the business after the opening of the Exhibition. The line of deposits increased $3,553,509; the due to banks $264,474; the national bank notes $666,164, and the lawful money reserve $2,070,037. During the same period the loans and discounts fell off $838,216, and the specie $117,711; while there was a decrease in the circulation of $69,198, and in the amount due from other banks of $4,859. The figures are as follows:

	May 12 '76.	June 30, '76.
Capital stock	$46,455,000	$46,455,000
Loans and discounts	61,227,316	60,389,100
Specie	577,709	460,040
Lawful money reserve	14,227,259	15,297,296
Net deposits	43,004,550	46,558,059
Due to other National Banks	3,890,133	3,451,974
Due to State banks	16,536,262	16,800,736
Due to trust companies	5,786,852	5,786,852
Total circulation	10,344,052	10,274,854

—In England the Cleveland iron district is feeling severely the effects of dull trade, and even in Scotland, with $5,000,000 sterling of little or no interest, is endeavoring to tide over its difficulties by the aid of the neighboring ironmasters. This depression in trade is explained to be a collapse of the British iron trade with this country. Two years ago we took in six months 600 tons of iron from England; in the same time no more than 160 tons have been brought here.

—Silver is reported to be firm at 48¾d per ounce, and there is a general confidence in the London money market that, complaints, however, continue to come from India, where the foreign residents are reluctant to use silver wines, cigars and other luxuries, because the silver money they are paying for is daily falling in Nevada. The laws of trade are, however, stronger than any people or government, and must be observed.

—The following table shows the price of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Nassau street:

July 21, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	118¼	....	....	....	118¼	....
U. S. 5's, 1885	116¼	....	....	....	116¼	....
U. S. 10-40's, 1865	117	....	....	....	117	....
U. S. 5's, 1867, registered	120	....	....	....	120	....
U. S. 5's, 1867	121¼	....	....	....	121¼	....
U. S. 5's, 1868, registered	121¼	....	....	....	121¼	....
U. S. 5's, 1868	121¼	....	....	....	121¼	....
U. S. 4's, registered	117¾	....	....	....	117¾	....
U. S. 4's, coupon	118¼	....	....	....	118¼	....
Currency 6's	125½	....	....	....	125½	....
New 5 per cents	105¾	....	....	....	105¾	....
Western Union Tel.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Lake Shore	74	74	74	74	74	74
Pacific Mail	24¾	....	....	....	24¾	....
New York Central	114½	....	....	....	114½	....
Erie	14¾	....	....	....	14¾	....
Michigan Central	45½	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Michigan Southern	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Illinois Central	92¾	....	93¼	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburg	90	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	41¾	41¾	....	....	....	42
Do. preferred	65¾	....	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	109¾	....	....	....	....	108¾
St. Paul common	37	....	....	....	37½	37¾
Do. preferred	76¾	77	77	77	77	77
Panama	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wabash	13¾	....	....	....	13¾	13¾
Ohio & Mississippi	15	15¼	....	....	15¼	....
Pacific Mail	60	....	....	....	60	....
Hannibal & St. Joe.	13¾	....	....	....	13¾	....
Atlantic & Pac. pref.	17¾	....	....	....	17¾	....
C. C. & I. C.	4	....	....	....	4	....
Union Pacific	95	....	....	....	95	....
Discount Gs.	105¼	....	....	....	105¼	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	525
Reading	44¾	44¾	....
United Cos. of N. J.	199	....	....
Catawissa, Tuscarora and Bufalo	19¾	19¾	....
Philadelphia Valley	57¾	57¾	....
Allegheny Valley	100¾	101	....
Pittsburg Central Transportation	44¾	44¾	....
Philadelphia Transportation	50	....	....

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 111¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Money closed easy at 2@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $276,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,000,000. Clearings $13,000,000. Sterling exchange dull; asking 489@489½.

GOLD.

Gold firm at 111¾@111¾. Carrying rates ½@6 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong and higher; decided active and strong. Railroad bonds strong and higher, especially for Pacific issues and Northwestern consolidated gold coupons. State bonds dull. Stocks dull and strong with nothing doing requiring special comment. Closing prices were the best of the day. Transactions only 42,000 shares, of which 800 were Pacific Mail, 5,000 Western Union, 1,000 Michigan Central, Lake Shore and 4,000 Rock Island. The following were the closing quotations:

Adams Express	99	N. J. Central	72
Wells, Fargo & Co.	96	Rock Island	109¾
American Express	58½	St. Paul	40
Merchants' Union Express	30¾	Do. preferred	78¾
United States Express	74	New York Central	114½
New York Central	114½	Pittsburg	148
Erie	14¾	Fort Wayne	140
Lake Shore	74	Chicago & Alton	101½
Michigan Central	45½	Do. preferred	106
Michigan Southern	53¾	Illinois Central	92¾
Illinois Central	92¾	Cleveland & Pittsburg	90
Cleveland & Pittsburg	90	Chicago & Northwest	41¾
Chicago & Northwest	41¾	Do. preferred	65¾
Do. preferred	65¾	Northwestern	15¾
Northwestern	15¾	Do. preferred	60
Fort Wayne	140	Ohio & Mississippi	15¼
Western Union Tel.	20¾	Wabash	13¾
Pacific Mail	24¾	Rock Island	109¾
Ohio & Mississippi	15	Pittsburg	148
Toledo & Wabash	7¾	Toledo & Wabash	7¾
Do. preferred	8	Do. preferred	8
Ft. Wayne	140	Ft. Wayne	140
Terre Haute	3½	Terre Haute	3½
Quicksilver	12¾	Quicksilver	12¾
Chicago & Alton	101½	Chicago & Alton	101½
Do. preferred	106	Do. preferred	106
Ohio & Mississippi	15¼	Ohio & Mississippi	15¼
Del. & Lacka. rail	103¾	Del. & Lacka. rail	103¾
Hannibal & St. Jo.	13¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	13¾
Do. preferred	18½	Do. preferred	18½
Missouri Pacific	23	Missouri Pacific	23
Michigan Central	45½	Atlantic & P. pref.	17¾
Panama	140	Panama	140
Indiana Central	4	Indiana Central	4
Lake Shore	74	Hannibal & St. Joe.	17
Hannibal & St. Joe.	17	Illinois Central	92¾
Illinois Central	92¾	Central Pac. bonds	113½
Cleveland & Pitts.	94¾	Union Pac. bonds	107¾
Northwestern	65¾	Do. land grants	103¾
Do. preferred	66	Do. sinking fund	103¾
Union Pacific	42¾	C. C. & I. C.	42¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	118¼	10-40's, registered	118¼
U. S. 5's, 1881	117¾	10-40's, coupons	118¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, new	118¼	New 5's	118¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, old	118¼	Currency 6's	125½
U. S. 5's, 1867	121¼		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44¾	Virginia, old	37
Tennessee, new	44¾	Missouri 6's	105¼
Carolina, new	27		

LONDON, July 21, 5 P. M.—The bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £53,000. Consols 96⅞. United States bonds—5-20s, 1865, 106¾; do 1867, 109¾; 10-40's, 108¾; new 5's, 106¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 17¾; do preferred 30¾.

PARIS, July 21.—Rentes 109 francs 42½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 21.—United States bonds—New 5's 102¾.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—Gold 111¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 548.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 21, 1876.

The general feeling in the wholesale and commission trade to-day showed signs of improvement, the commercial system like the physical, appearing to revive and gather strength from the purified air and cooler temperature. Whether that cause had much direct influence or not in stimulating the extent of business men, there was a heavier exercise of business energy, and a perceptible but not very marked increase in the volume of trade in grain, produce and groceries, while provisions and other lines of goods were moving in their usual course. There were some alterations in values though not of a very marked character. In grain, oats were a shade easier under increased offerings, and prices were about a cent lower, while corn under continued scarcity of offerings was 1@2c higher though the demand is still quite limited. Flour was rather dull and easy, though quotably unchanged. In produce the general tendency of prices was easy, fruits, vegetables and eggs all showing slight weakness in prices, while butter was firm under the strengthening influence of the cooler weather. Sugars are somewhat easier owing to lower prices from New York and the prices generally obtained are ¼@⅜c off from the extreme prices of the preceding two days. Petroleum was active with another advance of a point or two in both crude and refined.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	820
Apples, bbls	222
Corn, bus	400
Cheese, bxs	220
Oats, bus	3,113
Butter, pkgs	29
Bacon, pcs	5,873
Potatoes, bus	1,305
Bacon, tcs	20

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market shows a little more activity, but business continues quiet in the aggregate. Wheat is very quiet and rather weak. New wheat has not been received yet in sufficient amount to establish values, but dealers are of opinion that it will open at about $1 00@1 10 for new red winter. We note a sale of 2 cars low-grade red winter at 94c. We quote at $1 20@1 25 per bushel for prime Indiana red winter; $1 15@1 20 for Ohio and Pennsylvania; lower grades very hard to sell at any price, ruling nominally at 90@$1 10. Corn is scarce but the demand is quite limited. Prices, however, are a point or two higher. We note sales of 1 car Ohio shelled yellow at 59c; 1 car do 57c; 300 bushels do 60c. We quote shelled at 60@62c for prime yellow Kansas; 58@60c for Ohio and State line do; 57@58c for high mixed; 54@56c for low mixed. Oats is quiet at 36@37c for prime yellow; 35@36c for mixed. Oats were slightly easier under increased offering, the receipts having been over 17,000 bushels in the past two days. We note sales of 1 car Ohio white at 37c; 1 car do 36c; 1 car do 34c, with offerings quite liberal at about 36c. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 33@34c; white do 35@36c; Western white 37@38c. Barley is out of market and quotations are merely nominal at 75@80c as to quality. Rye is weak and nominal at 75@76c per bushel. Jobbing sales run 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The demand continues sluggish and trade is rather limited at easy though quotably unchanged prices. States current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat, flour $7 75 ₩ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₩ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 75@7 00; white wheat $7 00@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 25@7 00; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice do $8 00@8 25; high grades of winter wheat flour is active at $6 25@8 50; Graham flour $6 25@7 00; cornmeal $3 00@3 25; buckwheat flour $3 50@3 75; rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₩ barrel.

HAY—The market is quiet but moderately steady. Quotations for loose hay in wagons range from $15 00@17 00 per ton for prime, down to $10 00@13 00 for common. The business in baled is chiefly from store on a basis of $17 00@18 00 ton for prime timothy. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $15 00@16 00 ₩ ton; No. 2 do $13 00@14 00; upland prairie $10 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—Trade is moderately active at former prices. We note sales of 1 car of bran at $12 00; 1 car do $10 50. We quote jobbing prices from store for bran at $13 00@13 50 per ton; seconds and shipstuffs $15 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The supply was again excessive and values weaked again, leaving quotations at a very low point. It is extremely difficult to make sales at any price, and as the stock now coming in will not keep well for any considerable length of time, sales are made at panic prices. We quote at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 75c@1 25 for common.

BEANS—Are wholly out of market and prices are entirely nominal at $3@3 50 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—There was a fairly active demand for choice grades of butter to-day, and the cooler weather held the market steady with a slight upward tendency. The supply of strictly choice is still rather light, and of the gilt-edged qualities are taken at full prices. Common to medium qualities are more abundant and still move slowly, but the general tone of the market is improved. We quote choice packed in tubs and boxes at 18@20c ₩ lb; prime 14@16c; low grades nominally 10@13c.

CHEESE—The market is steady and moderately active at unchanged values. We quote new Ohio factory at 8@9c for choice; 7@7½c for common to good.

DRIED FRUITS—Are out of season and quotations are nominal in the absence of any quote sales. Peaches—Halves 10@10c; sliced 10@11c; unpeeled peaches 2@2½c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 15@16c. Cherries, pitted, 20@22c; unpitted 8@9c ₩ lb.

EGGS—The demand is still very light and under continued receipts in fair volume, prices were again somewhat lower, closing very weak at 9@10c per dozen for fresh.

FEATHERS—Are dull with only a small jobbing business at 50@52c ₩ lb for prime.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Prices are easy with an active demand. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $1 50; cucumbers, ₩ bushel crate, $1 25@1 50; cabbage $1 75@2 00 ₩ 100; beets 50@60c ₩ bushel; onions, Yellow Globes $2 50@3 00 ₩ bushel; raspberries $3 00@3 50 ₩ bushel; blackberries $3 00@3 50 ₩ bushel; currants $2 00@2 50 ₩ bushel; plums $1 25@1 50 ₩ bucket; peaches $2 50@3 00 ₩ box.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and steady. We quote live chickens at 55@60c ₩ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—There is a moderately good demand for choice sound potatoes with an improvement reported from the Eastern markets and in Pittsburg we note the receipt of a few more cars. The trouble is, however, that a large share of the receipts at present is made up of potatoes that will not keep, and the consequently have to be crowded on the market for almost any price that they will bring, strictly prime stock is good property and sells readily at full current prices. We quote prime at $2 25@2 50 per barrel; at 50@60 for common grades.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@20c ₩ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The provision trade was steady to-day with a fair volume of business and quotably unchanged values. There is a rather firmer feeling reported on lard and sugar-cured meats but no quotable advances. Receipts continue moderate.

BACON—The market is firm. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9c ₩ pound; short rib sides 12½c; clear sides 12½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 12½c ₩ lb for canvassed sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 14½c. Sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, were firm, being quotable at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, is advanced to 15½c. Beef tongues, ₩ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was easy and lower. We quote refined lard in tierces 12½c ₩ lb; in half-barrels 13c ₩ lb; in buckets 13¼c ₩ lb; in 3-lb caddies 13c ₩ lb; in 5-lb pails 13¼c ₩ lb; in 2-lb pails 13¾c ₩ lb; in 5-lb pails 13c ₩ lb; in 10-lb pails 14½c ₩ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 80@85c ₩ gallon; No. 2 65@70c; winter yellow 57c; winter white 57c.

MESS PORK—There was a steady feeling with light business at $16 50@16 75 ₩ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city readered, 8½@8¾c ₩ lb; country do 7½@8c ₩ lb.

Groceries.

A fairly active order trade is reported in the staple groceries. Sugars are a little easier to-day, with advices of rather lower quotations in New York, and sales are by the lot at extreme quotations of Wednesday. The only other quotable alteration in values was a renewed advance of $1 00 on lemons. Other staples were steady at the following prices—Current:

Green Coffees.	₩ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	23½c	Standard A	11¾@11¾c
Choice Rio	21½c	Standard B	11¾@11¾c
Prime Rio	20½c	Extra C	11¼@11½c
Good Rio	19½c	Extra C—yel	10½c
Ordinary Rio	19½c	C—yellow	10 c
Java, Mocha	30c	Crushed, Powdered	12½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio, in packages	20½c	Granulated	12 c
50 grades do	24 @25 c	Powdered	12 c
Rio, in bulk	21 @26 c	Granulated	12 c
Java, in packages	30c	*Molasses.*	₩ gall.
Java, in bulk	32½c	Strly ch. N. O.	65c
Teas.		Prime	62@63c
Young Hyson	25c@$1 00	Good	60c
Gunpowder	35c@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30c@ 85	Ex. white	70@72c
Japan	30c@ 85	Sugar drips	60@62c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Lower grades	55@56c
Fancy	1 00		
Souchong	30c@ 75	Irish soap, ₩ box	$4 25
Rice.		B. S. Star, ₩ box	6 75
Choice Carl'a	6½@7½c	Babbitt's best, ₩ bx	6 75
Patna	6½c	Gold do	6 50
Rangoon	6 c	Extra olive do	8 50
Louisiana	6¼@7 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₩ b	6 50
Starch.	₩ lb	German mottled	12½c
Pearl	3½@4 c	California, ₩ box	4 50
Silver gloss	7½@10½c	*Soda.*	
Corn	7½@10½c	Bi-carb, in kegs	4½@5c
Spices.		Bi-carb, in 1-lb pkgs	5½@6c
Cloves	50 c	Bi-carb, in 5 papers	7 c
Allspice	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	32@35 c	Star, full wt	16@17 c
Nutmegs	85 c	Stearine	14 c
Pepper	19@20 c	Mould	11@12 c

FISH—The market is moderately active. Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore mackerel	22 00	Pickerel, hf-bbls	4 50
No. 2 do	14 00	Lake trout, hf-bbls	4 50
Large No. 3 do	12 00	Large George's cod fish, ₩ box	5½c
No. 3 medium	10 00	Medium do. do	5 c
Whitefish	5 50	Boneless codfish	6¼c
California salmon, kits	1 00	Halibut do	12½c
No. 1 herring, ₩ box	40 c	Scaled herring, do	50 c
Labrador herring, split, ₩ bbl	$8 00	Holland do ₩ keg	1 40
Lake do, hf-bbls	2 25		

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is an active trade and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Raisins, new, per box, $3 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 12@13c ₩ lb; Sultanas, 15c. Dates 8½@9c ₩ lb. Currants 8@8½c. Citron 35c. Prunes 6½@7c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 50c; Princess 37c; Ivica 30c; shelled 55c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 10c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₩ box, $12 00; Messina, ₩ box, $8 00. Oranges are firmer at $7 50 ₩ box. Cocoanuts $5 50 ₩ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green peas, 2 ₩ cans per doz, $1 75; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₩ cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

Petroleum.

July 21.—The market was firm and another advance was established, carrying values up to the highest point attained for a long time.

REFINED—The strength in the crude market was fully responded to in refined transactions and the market advanced fully ½c and closed firm. Whether the advance will be permanent or not is a matter of conjecture, but the elements of strength seem quite powerful, and all the influences seem to work together to sustain prices. We quote standard white at 13½@13¾c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 14¼@15c in car lots; 14@14½c on barges for shipment to Richmond. New York delivery rules at 17¾@17¾c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 17@17½c for spot. Baltimore rules at 17c for prompt. Richmond delivery is nominally quoted at 16½@16¾c.

CRUDE—The market opened firm at $2 20¾ bid for Conduit and United, and strengthened by the loss of oil at Dilks by fire, has gradually advanced throughout the day to $2 28¾, the highest point touched. From this a slight reaction took place down to $2 27½, which is now bid for strictly fresh certificates. Shipment has advanced with certificates, $2 45 having been paid, but the market is very quiet. Future interest are in demand.

OIL BARRELS—The market is strong and active. We quote city-made at $1 40@1 45 country do at $1 25@1 30.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 21, closing 20.—A further slight advance was made to-day on account of inquiry from exporters. Sales are 20,000 barrels refined at 17¾c, also 10,000 barrels refined for Philadelphia delivery at 17½c, and 5,000 barrels do for Baltimore delivery at 17½c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 9½c and 150 barrels in shipping order; refined 17¾c; cases 24@26c; naptha 10¾c for city. At Baltimore refined rules at 17@17½c; at Philadelphia 17½c.

PARKERS, July 21.—Market quiet and firm; United $2 25@2 29¾; Union $2 23¾@2 25; shipment $2 27½.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Market firm and advancing; standard white 17¾c; crude 8¾c; cases 20c.

TITUSVILLE, July 21.—Market very firm and advancing. Upper Sand quoted at 24½@25 ₩ bbl.

OIL CITY, July 21.—Market firm and advancing on account of large fires; $2 26¾ bid for United; immediate shipment, $2 45.

ROUSSEVILLE, July 21.—Market held firm with nothing offered; held at $2 40@2 50.

TIDIOUTE, July 21.—Market quiet but firmly held at $2 30@2 42½.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 21.—Petroleum quiet but firm; crude 8¾@9c; refined 17½c; cases 20@21c; naptha 10¾c for city.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Petroleum steady; crude 8¾@8¾c; refined 17½@17¾c.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—Petroleum very firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 14½c; prime white State test 16½c.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—Refined petroleum 12¾d; spirits do 8¾d.

LONDON, July 21.—Refined petroleum 10¼d; 10¾d.

ANTWERP, July 21.—Refined petroleum 33¾ francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Bbls.
Crude receipts A. V. R. R.	6,336
Refined shipments A. V. R. R.	5,39

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 22, 1876.

The market for pig iron continues about the same as at date of our last report, standard brands made from lake ore being held at $21 50@22 50 4 months for grey forge, according to quality, and coke iron made from native ores at $20 00 cash to $21 00 4 months.

There is still some inquiry for round lots but as yet not many sales.

We are reported sold the following:

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

500 tons grey forge	$20 00—cash
500 tons grey forge	21 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 foundry	23 00—4 mos

CHARCOAL.

100 tons Nos. 2 and 3 foundry, H. R.	$25 00—4 mos
20 tons mill, H. R.	22 50—cash
42 tons No. 2 foundry, H. R.	25 00—4 mos
40 tons No. 3, H. R.	22 50—cash

COKE.

50 tons No. 1 foundry	$23 00@24 00—4 mos

OLD RAILS.

100 tons	$23 00—cash

Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.

Trade in finished irons continues limited, and on the whole, affairs in the iron trade at present are decidedly dull. No sales of any magnitude have been reported during the week. We quote as before: No. 1 foundry $22 00@23 00; No. 2 foundry $20 00@21 00; grey forge $19 00@20 00.

Scotch Pig.—In scotch iron business seems to be at a standstill. During the week a lot was placed in the yard as no purchaser could be found for it from the dock. We quote: Coltness $24 00; Glengarnock $20 00@29 00; Gartsherrie $29 00; and Eglinton $27 00.

Rails.—Transactions during the week were of a very limited nature. Sales of 1,000 tons are reported from second hands at a private price. We continue our quotations of $39 00@42 00, at mill, for iron; and steel, nominally $60 00@63 00, at tidewater.

Old Rails.—We hear of a sale of about 200 tons old rails at $21 50. We quote $21 50@22 00.

Scrap.—We quote $25 00 for wrought, from yard.—*Iron Age*, July 19.

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Scotch Pig.—There is but little doing and prices are weak. The following are makers' quotations:

Garstherrie No. 1	64s 0d
Coltness No. 1	68s 0d
Glengarnock	60s 0d
Eglinton No. 1	56s 6d

Manufactured iron and rails are without change.—*Cobbe Coleman Iron Age*, July 19.

CINCINNATI.

[By L. R. Hull & Co.]

In the amount of business transacted since last report and the range of prices no variations of importance can be recorded. If not actually decreasing, stocks are not certainly accumulating, the consumptive demand being fully equal to the present productive capacity of the entire furnaces. Any disposition towards increase will certainly first come from the consumers, and there is no prospect of such an event short of the future as has depressed the market to its present condition. While the market is thus in a good condition to realize an improvement in the proper time, that time does not yet appear to have arrived, and the date of its advent is as much a question of doubt apparently as it has been for so long. The fact that we have nearly run the length of similar previous depressions in the iron trade is encouraging to the belief that we may be nearer the termination of the present one than we expect.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 21, 1876.

The Market.

Beyond the fact that there is still a live stock market "here-a-boots" we have little to say about it to-day. There is little stock on sale, hence a light trade is transacted at prices same as ruled yesterday. There are various speculations as the future of the market, but we prefer to "wait for the wagon" and about the time changes in prices occur take a "ride" out and make a note of them. Stock all sold up and pens empty. Weather cool and pleasant, and hopes of a good market next week buoyant.

Sales.

The following sales were made by leading commission men yesterday and to-day:

CATTLE.

Thursday, July 20.—1 head, 1,280 lbs, $3 62½; 15, 19,410, $4 75 ($10 00 off); 18, 18,470, $4 25; 15, 20,240, $4 80; 4, 5,720, $4 40; 1, 1,220, $4 00; 17, 20,160, $4 70; 5, 6,500, $4 50; 3, 3,750, $3 12½.

Friday, July, 21.—2 common, 2,140, $3 30; 18, 18,190, $4 75; 1, 1,360, $4 62½.

Thursday, July 20.—18 head, 34,600 lbs, $7 00; 3, 830, $6 00; 49, 10,690, $6 90; 33, 7,560, $7 00; 6 roughs, 2,040, $5 00; 24, 50,120, $7 00; 5, 8,960, $7 00; 102, 23,8 0, $6 90; 79, 22,430, $7 00; 31, 5,770, $6 70; 19, 3,330, $4 50; 2 roughs, 405, $4 00; 26, 5,890, $6 75; 65, 18,370, $7 00; 5, 1,100, $6 50; 2, 2,100, $7 00; 54, 9,740, $6 90; 22, 4,290, $6 75; 25, 5,210, $7 00.

Friday, July 21.—57 head, 15,110 lbs, $7 50; 10, 21,000, $7 00; 4 stags, 1,430, $5 75; 34, 26,140, $7 15; 78, 20,750

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 21, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.040	69	65	N. E.	Gentle	Clear.
2 P. M.	30.008	79	39	N.	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P. M.	30.119	70	68	N. E.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.079 Highest thermom 81
Mean thermom... 72 Lowest thermom 67

Damages for the Death of a Husband.

Eliza Jane Blond entered suit in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, yesterday, against George W. Boyd for trespass. She alleges that the defendant sold her husband, Frank P. Blond, whisky, the result of which was that he fell under the wheels of a car on the Chartiers Valley Railroad, and was killed. She demands damages in the sum of five thousand dollars. The plaintiff is a resident of Washington county.

Eleventh Ward Republicans.

The Republicans of the Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, are invited to attend a meeting to be held at the school house, at eight o'clock P. M., this Saturday, July 22d, for the purpose of organizing a canvassing club for the ensuing Presidential election.

J. K. Hampton,	Samuel Barnsley,
Wm. D. McCarthy,	John Semple,
A. P. Fulton,	James McKwen,
William Shore,	Robert A. Reed,
Joseph W. Lewis,	John Wandless,
J. S. Slagle,	Walter Kirkpatrick,
Paul J. Larson,	

Railroaders and the Centennial.

It is pleasant to note that orders have been issued by the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to carry all employees *and their families* to the Centennial at half fare. The requirement is that each employee shall apply to the Division Superintendent for an order on the ticket agent, authorizing said agent to sell the employee or any member of his family, a ticket to Philadelphia, at half rates, and upon presenting this order at the ticket office a regular excursion ticket will be sold at half rates, endorsed "employee."

Reunion of the Ninth Reserves.

The second annual re-union of the Ninth Regiment Association of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, will be held at New Brighton, Pa., on Friday July 28. The Committee of Arrangements are W. J. Criswell, John S. Hunter, A. W. Kredel, Daniel Corbus, and Joseph Croft. A meeting will be held this evening, at the office of Messrs. Swearingen & McCandless, Fourth avenue, to complete arrangements. The Eighteenth Regiment band has been engaged, a special train chartered, and a large delegation is expected to attend.

Literature.

Messrs. Gildenfenney & Co., No. 69 Fifth avenue, send to this office a batch of the choicest current literature, including magazines, illustrated and other papers. They have the largest stock of paper covered novels in the city, including Harper's standard novels, of which there are a very large number. The latest additions to this class of books are "A Narrow Escape," by Mrs. Annie Thompson; "My Sister's Confession," by Miss M. E. Braddon, and "A Family Tree," by Albany De Fonblanque, all interesting stories. As for fine stationary, notions, pocketbooks, etc., Gildenfenney & Co. keep about everything that is likely to be called for.

Our Second Exposition.

The preparations for the second exposition of the Tradesmen's Industrial Exposition are progressing finely. The foundation for the Floral Hall, the new addition, are completed, and from an inspection of the plans of the structure is promises to add greatly to the already large building. The new addition will be 85x125 feet. The entire inside of the main building is being calsomined and everything is being put in proper order and repair. The attractions in several of the departments promise to exceed those of last year especially to Art, Floral and Ladies' departments. In the machinery department there will be lively competition by pump manufacturers, several new patents being already entered. The price of admission will be put in popular figures, twenty-five cents for adults and fifteen cents for children.

A Bostonian on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

W. D. Howells, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* writes as follows about the Pennsylvania Railroad:

From the passenger's point of view, it is the best managed road in the country. I have heard Mr. Scott spoken of as a railroad despot, and I have felt it my duty to hate him. I now make him my apology, if it has been he who has been able to teach all those amiable and efficient young men in charge of his trains to treat the public not only with civility, but with respect; to be polite; to be prompt; to call out intelligently the next station, so that you have just left; to be cleanly uniformed, and to be a joy instead of an abomination to travel. I say from a conscience blameless of free passes, that such a man has a right to enslave the public, and I wish that all the conductors and brakemen throughout the land might go and sit at the feet of his employees and learn of them the business and quickness. Perhaps, however, they must all be Pennsylvanians to do it.

Death of Ex-Mayor Lowry.

James Lowry, Jr., an old and well-known citizen of Pittsburgh, died suddenly at his residence near St. Louis, on Thursday night, where he had been for several years engaged in the coal and coke business. The deceased resided in this city from boyhood, and was widely known and respected by the community. He filled the office of County Coroner for one term, and was subsequently elected Mayor of the city, and filled the term of 1864-65. During the administration of President Johnson he was appointed Collector of Customs, but did not hold the position more than four or five months. He was at one time a prominent dealer in Pittsburgh city, but some three or four years since removed with his family to St. Louis, where he was engaged as agent for Pittsburgh merchants, at the sale of coal. He was of a genial, social disposition, and had a host of friends here. He was the brother of Mechanical Engineer Lowry, of the new water works, and of Mr. Lowry, who recently connected with the *Chronicle*. His remains will be brought to this city for interment, and due notice will be given of the funeral.

Wharf Charges.

The steamboat men have taken a stand against the right of this city (or any other) to exact wharfage fees, and a test suit has been brought against Captain Nixon, who, with several others, has refused to pay. As the city pockets an annual revenue of ten to twelve thousand dollars from this source, she will not give up without a struggle. The steamboat men base their case generally on the constitutional provision that Congress alone has the right to regulate commerce between the States, and, therefore, no municipality or private individual can legally interfere by collecting wharfage on those nominally public highways, the rivers. An old captain puts the case thus: "We have a piratical tax placed on us wherever we go; should a boat tie up at night to a tree on a river bank, the man who owns the ground wants two or three or five dollars, and if he is not paid the owners must stand the inconvenience of a suit; if she stops at a small town to buy a ham, the corporation charge for stopping costs more than the ham; if she ties up at Pittsburgh awaiting a tow the first visitor on board is the wharfmaster with a bill in his fist varying from four to six and a fourth cents a ton. The fact is, a boat on our rivers can hardly turn a wheel without paying a petty municipal tax. Now, I have had considerable experience in lake ports as well as on the rivers, and I have never been charged for wharfage at Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland or Erie. If Erie doesn't present a bill, why should Pittsburgh? If Cleveland doesn't, why should Cincinnati?"

The boatmen are determined to fight this issue to the bitter end—and they are good fighters when they start in.

Rare Chance for a Country Home.

On Thursday next, the 27th instant, a rare chance to purchase a desirable country home, at a very reasonable price, will be offered to our citizens. Seven fine properties, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad—three at Dallas, and four near Roups will be offered on that day, at public auction, and sold without reserve, by J. A. Robison, auctioneer, and elsewhere announced. These properties we know to be eligibly situated, nearly new, and of modern construction. There is no better time to invest in real estate than just now, when bottom prices have been reached. While there are thousands of properties daily down thirty to fifty per cent. below prices which prevailed previous to the panic, yet it is notorious that only a very small proportion of these have been purchased at all, as they are not in the market. This is particularly so with properties on the line of the Pennsylvania road, which will always command a premium over like properties less favorably situated. It is the opinion of many capitalists, who are investing largely in real estate, that the "turning point" is at hand, or at least not far distant, and that now is a very favorable time to purchase. The purchaser on speculation certainly has ten chances to one against the seller; and those who buy for the sake of getting a home, should have no hesitation in securing at present prices, whatever may suit their taste. They are not likely ever to get better bargains than they can secure at the forthcoming sale; and those wanting a home, out of the dust and smoke of the city, should improve the present opportunity. Further information can be had at 134 Smithfield street, second floor.

THE LIGHTNING.

Barn Burnt—Dwellings Struck, Etc.

On Thursday evening, about half-past four o'clock, during the storm which passed over this city and vicinity, the barn of Mr Thomas Jones, farmer, on Chartiers creek, near Bridgeville, Upper St. Clair township, was struck of lighting, and consumed together with this year's crop of wheat and four or five tons of hay. Mr. Jones was at home during the storm, and discovered the smoke issuing from the haymow immediately after the thunderbolt descended. He ran at once to the barn, and succeeded in tramping out the fire in the hay. He had not previously observed, however, that the lightning had gone through the roof, and set the shingles on fire. When he made this discovery, his first impulse was to secure a long ladder, upon which to carry water to the roof; but he remembered that he had unfortunately left the ladder, where he had using it some time before, at a tree on the farm, some considerable distance away. The fire was, at this time, confined to so small a space that he thinks a few buckets of water would easily have extinguished it, but he had no means of getting at it, and the next best thing he could do was to save his horses, harness, and such farming implements as he could remove—which he succeed in doing. The barn was completely destroyed. A remarkable circumstance connected with the occurrence was, that while the barn was in flames, a second bolt struck a tree immediately in the rear of Mr. Jones' dwelling house. Mrs. Jones was standing at the house, looking at the fire, and this tree was in the line of her vision when the crash came. Three or four hens, that had taken refuge from the rain under this tree, were so shocked or frightened that they rose simultaneously upon the wing, and almost perpendicularly, a distance of several feet, but a subsequent examination showed that they were not injured. Notwithstanding the adage, lightning may, in the lapse of time, strike twice in the same spot; but it rarely happens that it strikes twice, so near the same spot, from the same thunder cloud.

DWELLINGS STRUCK.

During the same storm, the residence of Mr. J. S. Blood, on the corner of Wright's alley and Twenty-second street, South Side, was struck by lightning, and although the inmates were shocked, no one was seriously injured. The residence is a double two story brick house of four rooms each. One of the residences was occupied by Mr. Blood. When the storm occurred, Revs. Mr. Westfall and Mr. Coulter, of the Methodist Church, were visiting the family of Mr. Blood. The chimney is located in the centre of the building and the lightning passed down the flue carrying a number of bricks with it. The lady of the house was standing opposite the fireplace, and with presence of mind stood still and received the current without causing a shock to her system. The clock on the mantel piece was shattered to atoms, the plastering in some of the rooms was torn from the ceiling and walls, and the glass in the windows was broken out of the frames as though cut by diamonds. Even the glass covering a number of pictures hanging on the walls was shattered. The escape of the building from destruction was almost miraculous. An aged gentleman living next door to the house struck, was somewhat stunned by the fluid, but beyond this no one is reported injured.

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A RADICAL METHODIST.

An English Estimate of a Pittsburgh Minister.

Dr. Alexander Clark, of this city, so well known as a preacher, editor and lecturer, has been very cordially received by his trans-Atlantic brethren, to whom he was accredited as fraternal messenger, by the Methodist Church of the United States. He has been received at all the conferences with enthusiasm, and the responses to his able addresses have been most hearty and earnest. The editor of the London *Primitive Methodist*, in his "Conference Notes," gives his readers a description of Dr. Clark's appearance and manner. Passing by the personal sketch, (as most of our readers have seen the Doctor face to face,) we append the following extract relative to his address:

"His bearing is quiet, undemonstrative and modest, but as he proceeds he warms to his work and becomes a little more rapid in his movements. The clear, concise and pithy way in which he puts things soon gains the attention of an audience, and the figures employs, so charming by their freshness, originality and appositeness, are well sustained. He has fair analytical and synthetical powers, and all he says is nicely dashed with imagination. The deep fervor and emotion of his nature never lead him to any loudness, either in style or address, yet they enable him to gain the sympathy of his hearers, and through these finer feelings to find his way to their intellects and consciences. He possesses a rich vein of humor, and when he says a humorous thing—and he says one—there is a peculiar nasal twang in his speech and a certain movement of the eyes, which add wonderfully to the effect of his words. There is an air of culture and finish about his utterances: they are richly poetical, and often reach the highest point of eloquence. We have been in terror of Radicalism, any kind; but if to be radical is to be like this Radical Methodist, we pray God to increase the number. His gentle, quiet way, his unobtrusive spirit and genuine goodness have conveyed us to Radical Methodism. We will never forget his leave-taking. * * * *

The President, in a few fitting words, thanked him for his visit in the name of the Connexion, and commended him to the care and protection of the Father of all, and thus was added to the rich treasure of life another happy memory with which we shall often fondly linger. Good bye brother of ours; thou hast won many friends; thy gentle spirit has made a deep and lasting impression upon our hearts, and when the wide ocean divides thee from us, know thou that in this old mother land, devout men and women pray for thee, and affectionate eyes watch thy course. God be with thee and bless thee, and restore thee safely to the bosom of thy family and to thy place of trust and honor in the church of thy transatlantic home."

HOWARD STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Investigation as to the Stone Wall Contract—Deficiencies Discovered.

The Allegheny Council special committee appointed to investigate the matter of the contract for the construction of the Howard street wall, met again last evening, Mr. Knox in the chair.

The deduction to be made from the property holders' assessments, according to the measurements of deficiencies made by Mr. Beiber, amounts to $2,028 66. There is also to be added to this amount the cost of eleven feet of wall, $701 87, that should be paid for by the city, making a total of $2,729 53.

On motion of Mr. Sholes, Mr. Beiber's statement was accepted as a base of calculations, and Mr. Knox was appointed to make an estimate of the actual amount of material in the wall, to be compared with the Engineer's estimate.

Mr. Wilhelm next stated that the stone used in the coping was not according to the specifications, it having been procured from a home quarry instead of Freeport, or Baden, as called for.

The City Engineer explained that he had allowed the change of stone on condition that the builder erected the fence on the wall for the exchange. He (the Engineer) stated that the stone used was of good quality and answered the purpose as well as that provided for by the specifications. The Engineer also suggested that the contractor should be heard in reference to the amount of stone in the wall. It had been stated that he could show bills for the delivery of more stone than the original measurements allowed him. The committee, however, stated that this fact had no weight with them; that the measurements gave the amount of stone in the wall, and that was all with which they were concerned. Mr. Beiber said it was very possible that the contractor had paid for the stone claimed. He said a large quantity had been left over, and that people had been casting them away at pleasure. It was decided, however, that the contractor had received sufficient notice of the meeting of the committee, and that as he had not availed himself of opportunities presented, no action would be deferred on his account.

The committee will probably close their labors at one more meeting, when the quality of the material in the wall will be discussed, and a report made up for presentation to Councils.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MR. WM. WEST is chairman of the Twenty-fourth ward Republican club.

THE Vets. meet next Tuesday evening at City Hall to discuss the bounty bill.

THE Republicans of the Eleventh ward will meet at the school house this evening.

THE Naturalization Committee of the Republican Executive Committee meets this afternoon at headquarters.

H. BRADY WILKINS, JR., of this city, is Secretary of the Political Committee of the Pennsylvania Association of Washington City.

C. A. GALLAGHER, charged with horse stealing in Westmoreland county and elsewhere, has been arrested in Cleveland, Ohio.

We understand that Captain John D. McFarland will head a Republican marching club to be formed in the Seventh and Eighth wards.

THE brewers, liquor dealers, bottlers and saloon keepers will hold their second annual picnic at Castle Shannon Grove on Monday, July 31st.

AGNES KELLY, of Stowe township, has been pronounced insane by the lunacy commission, and will probably be sent to Dixmont, by the court, to-day.

THERE is much sickness, especially among children, in the two cities, and on the South Side, several physicians are sick, one of whom, Dr. Grimes, seriously.

WE have received from the agent of the Empire Transportation Company, a pamphlet of forty-eight neatly-gotten up pages illustrative of the "Theory and Practice of the American System of Through Fast Freight Transportation."

THE will of the late Benjamin Singerly was filed in the Register's office yesterday. It is dated February 20, 1875, but names no executor. The property goes to the heirs, under the intestate laws, with the exception of the bequest to Miss Myers.

Modern Women.

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feeble and back-achy, with only here and there a few noble exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to women, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, New York, has perfected by the combination of a wonderful vegetable tonic and natural specific, which he does not extol as a cure-all, but one which admirably fulfils a singleness of purpose, being a most unequaled remedy for all those weaknesses and complaints that affect the women of the present day. This natural specific compound is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic and with a certainty never before attained by any medicine: Weak back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of internal organs, resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural sup